NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Publication of Cheyenne data is not sanctioned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1987[2]	APR 1987[3]	MAY 1986	APR 1987	MAY 1986
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1987	to MAY 1987
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.1	27.6	29.7	1.8	- 5.4
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	- 7.7
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	26.9	26.4	28.4	1.9	- 5.2
Mining	2.4	2.3	2.8	4.3	- 14.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.0	- 18.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	- 5.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.2	8.1	8.6	1.2	- 4.7
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	- 13.3
Retail Trade	5.6	5.5	5.7	1.8	- 1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	- 6.2
Services	5.8	5.7	5.3	1.8	9.4
Government	5.5	5.4	6.3	1.9	- 12.7
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.8	4.7	5.6	2.1	- 14.2
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	30.3	31.2	1.0	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.2	30.1	1.0	- 2.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.8	2.3	11.1	- 13.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 3.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.4	7.3	7.5	1.3	- 1.3
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.9
Government	10.4	10.3	10.4	1.0	0.0
Federal Government	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
State & Local Government	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	- 1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 24 NO. 8 AUG. 1987

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	May '87	Jun '87
Labor Force	243,918	253,393
Employment	224,882	234,806
Unemployment	19,036	18,587
Rate (Raw)	7.8	7.3
Rate (S.A.)	7.6	7.6
Mining Hourly Wage	$15.19	$15.09
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	40.2	43.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.3	6.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.42	$12.48
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	41.9
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	338.7	340.1
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.8	+3.7

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

IN THIS ISSUE:

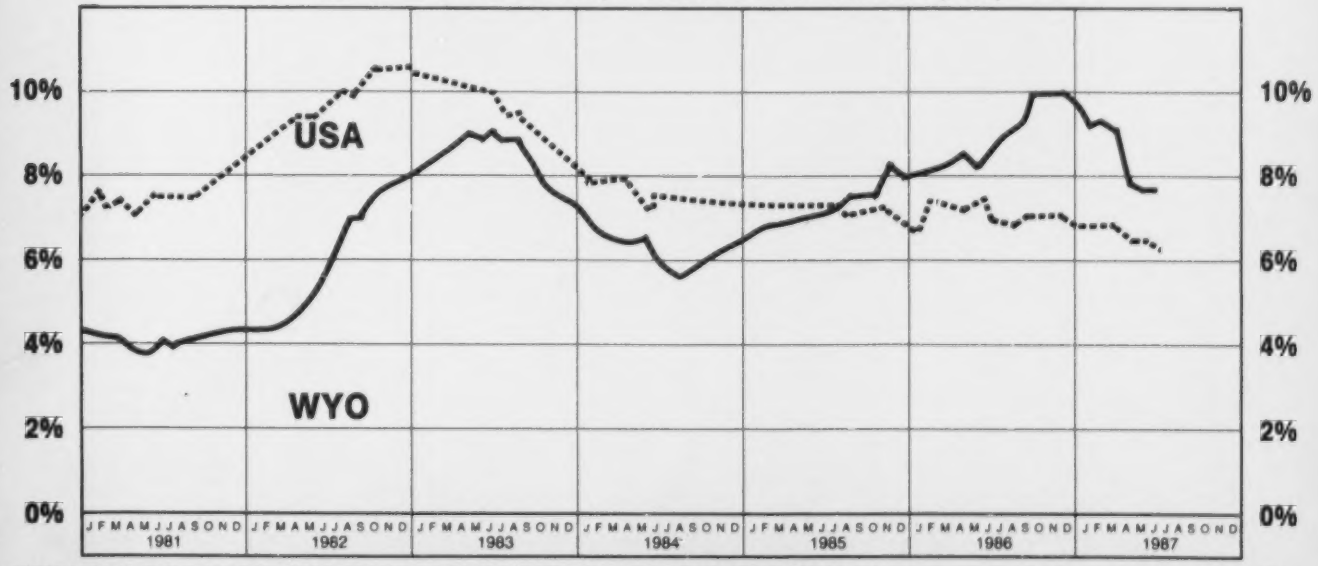
- It's Official
- Inflation vs. Wages
- Nonfarm Personal Income Up 0.3 Percent in Wyoming
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparison
- "Who's Minding the Kids?"

NATIONAL NEWS

Nationally, improved economic conditions were evident as the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate fell to 6.1 percent in June, 1987. The latest rate is down 1.0 percent compared to a year ago and 0.2 percent when compared to May.

In the United States, the number of unemployed in June, about 7.3 million, was down over one million when compared to last year. Year-to-year comparisons of employment had the number of workers increasing to 112.3 million, a 2.4 percent increase. However, the good news was tempered as the number of employed persons declined by 190,000 month-to-month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In June, the lowest unemployment, 4.4 percent, was held by white women, 20 years and over. Adult white males had an unemployment rate of 4.9 percent, while white 16 to 19 year olds had a rate of 13.6 percent. The highest rate, 33.3 percent was held by blacks, 16 to 19 years.

The average unemployed person was without work for 14.8 weeks, down from 15.2 weeks a year ago.

STATE'S RATE DROPS

In June, Wyoming's unemployment rate continued to drop from the previous month, down to 7.3 percent, the lowest rate since October, 1985, over a year and a half ago. The June rate compared to the May rate of 7.8 percent and the year ago rate of 8.3 percent.

Seasonally adjusted, statewide June unemployment stood at 7.6 percent, the same as May, and down one percent from the 8.6 percent posted a year ago.

Wyoming's civilian labor force increased seasonally in June from May by almost 9,500 but continued down by almost 5,500, or 2.1 percent, from June, 1986. The number of workers, total employment, in June statewide was up by more than 9,900 over-the-month indicating a strong seasonal surge in hiring. Noteworthy monthly employment gains were posted in services, retail trade, construction, and mining.

COUNTY TRENDS

All of us in Wyoming know the damage that can occur to our state's economy when the price of oil falls. However, a good side effect from the lower price is increased tourism dollars. The latest figures from Teton County, a tourist's hot spot, back up this assumption.

Teton County's labor force grew by 51.6 percent in one month, from 8,523 in May to 12,921 in June. When compared to last year, the county's labor force is up 8.3 percent.

The county also has the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 2.8 percent. That rate is nearly as low as the nation's lowest statewide average of 2.4 percent in New Hampshire.

While Teton County is enjoying a larger labor force, fifteen of Wyoming's counties indicated over-the-year declines in labor force. Lincoln and Sublette continue to be hardest hit due to the loss of construction workers in that area.

Natrona County continued with the largest number of jobseekers, over 3,000, and an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent, down sharply from the 10.9 percent last year. Big Horn and Uinta counties had the highest unemployment rate statewide with 9.9 and 9.8 percent respectively.

IT'S OFFICIAL

In last month's *Trends* we reported that several of Wyoming's counties and the Casper metropolitan area had unofficially been designated labor surplus areas. It's now official. In Volume 52, Number 125 of the *Federal Register*, the Employment and Training Administration announced that Big Horn, Campbell, Converse, Uinta, Casper, and the balance of Natrona County were all labor surplus areas.

According to Roger D. Semerad, Assistant Secretary of Labor, the additions became official July 1, 1987 and are published for the use of all Federal agencies in directing procurement activities and locating new plants or facilities.

INFLATION VS. WAGES

Are wages in Wyoming keeping pace with inflation? According to the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control and information provided by employers from unemployment insurance (U.I.) records, the answer is no. For the fourth quarter of 1986, wages declined almost four percent compared to the previous year, while inflation was also negative, but down only one percent. What this means is the average employee saw about a three percent annual decline in buying power.

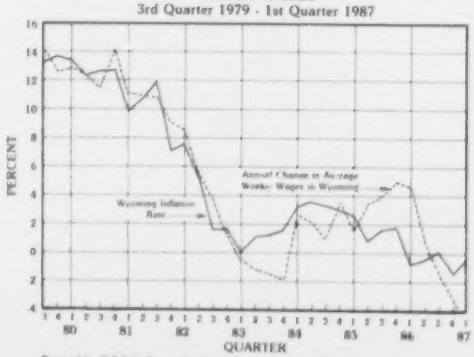
From a period including the third quarter of 1979 to the first quarter of 1983, wages in Wyoming and the state's inflation rate were following the same trend. Most workers were receiving increases in pay at about the same rate as inflation.

During the recession of 1983, wages fell below inflation and employees saw a decline in their buying power. The fourth quarter of 1983 was particularly discouraging as workers were seeing a two percent decline in average weekly wages, while inflation was increasing at 1.5 percent.

Wages made a come back in 1985 and early 1986. The first quarter of 1986 saw the average weekly wage for all U.I. covered employees increasing almost five percent annually, while inflation in the state declined by almost one percent. However, by the third quarter of 1986, wages started another decline compared to inflation, as the lower price of oil and natural gas caught up with the state.

With inflation seemingly under control in Wyoming, wages would only have to remain stable or increase slightly to make a difference in the pocketbooks of its residents. Certainly the increase in rig counts and exploration, spurred by the recent increase in oil prices, will put dollars into Wyomingite's pockets.

WYOMING
INFLATION RATES
AND
ANNUAL CHANGE IN AVERAGE
WEEKLY WAGES
3rd Quarter 1979 - 1st Quarter 1987



Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis Section, July, 1987
Source: Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Research and Statistics Division, May, 1987 and the W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis Section, ES-202 report, 4th Quarter 1987

NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME UP 0.3 PERCENT IN WYOMING

Among the states, Wyoming's nonfarm personal income increased by a sluggish 0.3 percent between the fourth quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987. That increase, the smallest of any state, left the state with a 49th ranking according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Only Alaska with a 2.0 percent decline ranked lower.

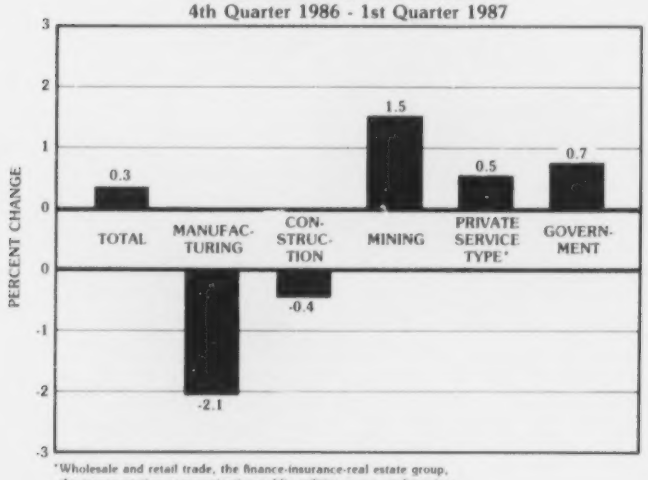
In Wyoming, payrolls declined in manufacturing and construction, and increased in all other sectors. Surprisingly, mining payrolls increased 1.5 percent for the quarter.

A comparison of the first quarter of 1986 and 1987 had the state's nonfarm personal income declining 8.3 percent, far and away the largest decline of any state. For the same period the nation's income increased 4.5 percent.

Regionally, nonfarm personal income in the Rocky Mountains was up 1.2 percent in the first quarter of 1987, just 0.3 percent lower than the nation's increase of 1.5 percent. In the Rocky Mountain Region, Idaho had an increase of 1.7 percent, Montana and Colorado increased at the national rate, and Utah and Wyoming had increases less than one percent.

Because farm income is subject to erratic changes, it is preferable to use nonfarm personal income to track current economic developments. Nonfarm income is total personal income less farm labor and proprietor's income.

WYOMING
PERCENT CHANGE IN
NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME
4th Quarter 1986 - 1st Quarter 1987



*Wholesale and retail trade, the finance-insurance-real estate group, the transportation-communication-public utilities group, and services.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Prepared by: W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis, July, 1987.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS FIRST QUARTER 1987

	ALL ITEMS	GRO-CERIES	HOUS-ING	UTIL.	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	95.2	96.1	83.3	96.1	91.8	102.3	102.8
Gillette	98.5	105.5	83.3	94.8	101.8	112.1	102.4
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	100.8	103.9	101.8	92.6	94.1	102.4	103.9
Denver, CO	102.9	95.6	116.0	88.3	108.3	114.5	97.7
Omaha, NE	98.0	89.0	96.7	87.1	101.1	93.0	107.8
Rapid City, SD	95.7	106.7	83.5	97.5	95.8	112.2	93.8
Salt Lake City, UT	98.8	96.5	90.3	89.[illegible]	100.8	105.4	107.3
Highest U.S. City	152.2 Boston MA	134.5 Anchorage AK	271.3 Boston MA	200.2 Suffolk Co NY	148.2 Juneau AK	224.8 Fairbanks AK	136.9 Fairbanks AK
Lowest U.S. City	87.9 Joplin MO	83.1 Joplin MO	71.6 Clannda IA	56.6 Seattle WA	71.5 Loveland CO	72.3 Kearney NE	86.7 Canton OH

Source: ACCRA*, American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

"WHO'S MINDING THE KIDS?"

A recent Census Bureau report, "Who's Minding the Kids?", revealed that among women with children under 18, 62% (20 million including 8 million with children under 6), were in the labor force in 1985. This remarkable increase of mothers who work is a result of several factors such as changes in the attitudes of society toward working mothers, the desires of the women themselves, and increase in family responsibilities caused by change in marital status creating economic burdens on women with children.

The report indicates that of the 8 million preschool children, (0 to 4 years of age), of working women, 1.9 million (23 percent) were attending day care centers or preschools most of the time their mothers were at work. The remainder were primarily in supervised care in their own home, (31 percent), or in someone else's home, (37 percent) or were cared for by the mother herself while at work (8 percent).

The Census Bureau also surveyed mothers in attempt to estimate the incidence of child care-related disruptions in the daily work schedule among women. The results showed that work disruption resulting from failures in child care arrangements affected 5.5 percent of the 2.6 million working women.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1987	340.1	325.4	371.3	282.3	214.5	316.7	461.3
Annual % Change	3.7	5.1	2.8	3.1	4.9	2.6	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUN 1987[1]	MAY 1987[1]	JUN 1986[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	253,393	243,918	258,851	3.9	- 2.1
Unemployment	18,587	19,036	21,494	- 2.4	- 13.5
Employed Labor Force	234,806	224,882	237,357	4.4	- 1.1
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	187,900	181,900	192,178	3.3	- 2.2
b. Agriculture[3]	13,983	10,358	14,245	35.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.3% 7.6%*	7.8% 7.6%*	8.3% 8.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.3% 6.1%*	6.1% 6.3%*	7.3% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.7%	3.3%	3.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 648.87	$ 610.64	$ 606.74	6.3	6.9
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	40.2	41.7	7.0	3.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 15.09	$ 15.19	$ 14.55	- 0.7	3.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	26,410	27,153	35,325	- 2.7	- 25.2
a. Initial	2,669	2,604	3,539	2.5	- 24.6
Weeks Compensated	22,181	25,213	29,559	- 12.0	- 25.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,515,585	$ 3,953,439	$ 4,838,378	- 11.0	- 27.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 158.04	$ 156.51	$ 163.31	1.0	- 3.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	3,702	5,859	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	3,242	4,135	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	2,464	3,914	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 522.91	$ 526.61	$ 523.33	- 0.7	- 0.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	42.4	41.9	- 1.2	0.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.48	$ 12.42	$ 12.49	0.5	- 0.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	340.1	338.7	327.9	0.4	3.7
Producer Prices, All Commodities	308.5	307.3	299.0	0.4	3.2
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	325.4	324.0	309.5	0.4	5.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUN 1987	MAY 1987	JUN 1986	%CHANGE MAY-JUN	%CHANGE JUN-JUN	JUN 1987	MAY 1987	JUN 1986	JUN 1987	MAY 1987	JUN 1986
Statewide	253,393	243,918	258,851	3.9	- 2.1	18,587	19,036	21,494	7.3	7.8	8.3
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									7.6	7.6	8.6
Albany	14,952	15,487	15,219	- 3.5	- 1.8	586	688	706	3.9	4.4	4.6
Big Horn	4,748	4,719	5,000	0.6	- 5.0	468	496	625	9.9	10.5	12.5
Campbell	15,299	15,370	17,309	- 0.5	- 11.6	1,405	1,501	1,858	9.2	9.8	10.7
Carbon	8,880	8,298	8,937	7.0	- 0.6	656	673	821	7.4	8.1	9.2
Converse	5,964	6,086	6,487	- 2.0	- 8.1	501	558	780	8.4	9.2	12.0
Crook	3,396	3,046	3,253	11.5	4.4	231	223	226	6.8	7.3	7.0
Fremont	16,516	16,369	16,594	0.9	- 0.5	1,511	1,564	1,863	9.1	9.6	11.2
Goshen	6,758	6,386	6,469	5.8	4.5	413	401	324	6.1	6.3	5.0
Hot Springs	2,983	2,851	3,131	4.6	- 4.7	211	194	290	7.1	6.8	9.3
Johnson	3,995	3,644	3,808	9.6	4.9	273	286	274	6.8	7.8	7.2
Laramie	36,300	35,616	35,912	1.9	1.1	2,060	1,955	1,909	5.7	5.5	5.3
Lincoln	8,692	8,306	10,848	4.6	- 19.9	776	712	888	8.9	8.6	8.2
Natrona	32,988	32,594	33,936	1.2	- 2.8	3,023	3,115	3,706	9.2	9.6	10.9
Niobrara	1,621	1,560	1,608	3.9	0.8	110	97	135	6.8	6.2	8.4
Park	14,594	13,227	15,125	10.3	- 3.5	814	883	1,330	5.6	6.7	8.8
Platte	4,358	4,273	4,340	2.0	0.4	319	291	302	7.3	6.8	7.0
Sheridan	12,423	12,696	12,626	- 2.2	- 1.6	843	875	845	6.8	6.9	6.7
Sublette	3,857	3,712	4,394	3.9	- 12.2	308	340	317	8.0	9.2	7.2
Sweetwater	22,930	22,304	21,999	2.8	4.2	1,919	1,949	1,744	8.4	8.7	7.9
Teton	12,921	8,523	11,927	51.6	8.3	365	398	397	2.8	4.7	3.3
Uinta	11,305	10,884	11,630	3.9	- 2.8	1,109	1,151	1,342	9.8	10.6	11.5
Washakie	4,558	4,404	4,861	3.5	- 6.2	431	411	477	9.5	9.3	9.8
Weston	3,355	3,566	3,437	- 5.9	- 2.4	255	276	336	7.6	7.7	9.8
United States									6.3	6.1	7.3
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.1	6.3	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.